

REMARKS

By this amendment, the drawings and specification are revised to place this application in condition for allowance. Currently, claims 1-10 are before the Examiner for consideration on their merits.

In review, the Examiner objected to the drawings, and specifically to the lack of a Figure 10, and the improper lead line in Figure 4. Applicants are submitting corrected formal drawings that address these two issues by separate letter to the draftsman. Figure 10 is now properly identified, and the lead line for reference numeral 26 is placed in the proper position.

Secondly, the Examiner takes issue with the paragraph beginning on line 16 of page 4. Specifically, the Examiner contends that this description does not make sense, even assuming that "plan YOZ" means the "plane" defined by YOZ. As part of this objection, the Examiner has also rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, on the grounds of indefiniteness.

It is respectfully contended that the specification is not lacking in clarity, and claim 1 is not indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. In review, the paragraph in question describes the movement of the dynamic absorbers in relation to the support 7. Since the support 7 is radial in relation to the axis X'X, any vibration of the support 7 will result in a vibration of the dynamic absorbers 15a, 15b in a radial manner. This radial movement of the dynamic absorbers will occur in the radial plane YOZ. Thus, the description of the movement of the dynamic absorbers 15a, 15b is not unclear. One of skill in the art would clearly understand this aspect of the invention, and therefore, the objection to the specification, and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §

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112, second paragraph, should be withdrawn. If this is the only remaining issue preventing allowance of the application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned for resolution so as not to impede the issuance of this application.

Turning now to the prior art rejection, the Examiner contends that claims 1-5 and 7-10 are obvious based on the combined teachings of United States Patent No. 3,490,556 to Bennett, Jr. et al. (Bennett) and United States Published Application No. 2002/0008341 A1 to Yamada et al. (Yamada). Claim 6 is rejected based on the combination of these two references when further combined with United States Patent No. 4,697,781 to Hamano et al.

In the rejection of claim 1, the Examiner cites Bennett for the allegation that claim 1 is disclosed but for the inclusion of a fluid mount isolator. The Examiner also points out the fact that Bennett recognizes that two specific frequencies of vibration occur, and that the pair of dynamic absorbers of Bennett attenuate the respective vibration peaks.

The Examiner cites Yamada for the teaching that hydraulic vibration isolators are known for the purpose of isolating vibrations between a vibrating structure that is connected to a resonating structure.

The Examiner concludes that it would be obvious to have installed the hydraulic vibration isolator of Yamada between the linkages of Bennett that attach the yoke to the engine structure. The reason for this conclusion is to further reduce vibration emanating from the engine structure and to make the experience more comfortable for passengers aboard the aircraft.

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It is respectfully contended that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness against claim 1 on the grounds that the Examiner has not supplied the requisite motivation to modify Bennett as alleged in the outstanding Office Action. In order for the Examiner to modify Bennett, there must be objective evidence to make such a modification. Applicants contend that the Examiner does not have any such evidence to make the alleged modification absent reliance on Applicants' own invention as a teaching template.

While Bennett does recognize the problem of two specific frequencies causing noise during aircraft operation, Bennett's solution to this problem is the use of a resonant spring vibration system, with a concentrated weight near the unsupported end of a simple cantilevered beam which acts as the spring. While the Examiner baldly concludes that it would be obvious to use a hydraulic vibration isolator in Bennett, the Examiner fails to address as to how one of skill would go about making such a modification. Bennett already teaches a system that addresses the two different vibrations. What would be the purpose of using the Yamada isolator?

The Examiner does not have a legitimate basis to modify Bennett with the teachings of Yamada. Most importantly, the Examiner's rejection does not take into account the fact that claim 1 specifies both a fluid mount isolator and two dynamic absorbers. Even assuming that one of skill in the art would be motivated to replace the absorbers of Bennett with the isolators of Yamada, such a modification results in a pair of hydraulic vibration isolators for the two problematic frequencies of Bennett. There is absolutely no suggestion whatsoever of combining two different types of

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vibration absorbing devices. At best, Bennett uses two of the same type, and Yamada merely teaches the existence of another type.

What the Examiner is proposing is that one of skill in the art would be taught to leave one of the Bennett vibration absorbers, and replace one with the hydraulic vibration isolator of Yamada so that the claimed limitations are met. There is no basis to make this conclusion, without knowing Applicants' invention beforehand. The only conclusion to be drawn from the record is that the Examiner has engaged in the hindsight reconstruction of the prior art to formulate the rejection, a position that could not be sustained upon appeal. Consequently, the rejection of claim 1 is fundamentally flawed, and must be withdrawn.

Since claim 1 is patentably distinguishable from the applied references of Bennett and Yamada, the rejections of the dependent claims 2-10 are moot, and these claims are in condition for allowance with allowable claim 1.

Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to examine this application, and pass claims 1-10 onto issue.

If the Examiner believes that an interview with Applicants' attorney would be helpful in prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at 202-835-1753.

The above constitutes a complete response to all issues raised in the Office Action dated December 7, 2004.

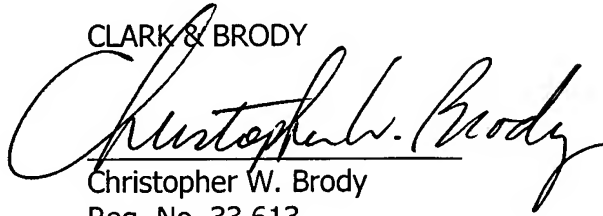
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Again, reconsideration and allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

Please charge any fee deficiencies to deposit account no 50-1088, and credit any excess fees to the same account.

Respectfully submitted,

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